FRENKINA, I.P. (Moskva); KHARITONOVA, A.N. (Moskva)

Propagation of elastic waves in a stepped rod with concentrated masses. Inzh. zhur. 5 no.4:705-710 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SILINA, E.M.; KHARITONOVA, A.V.

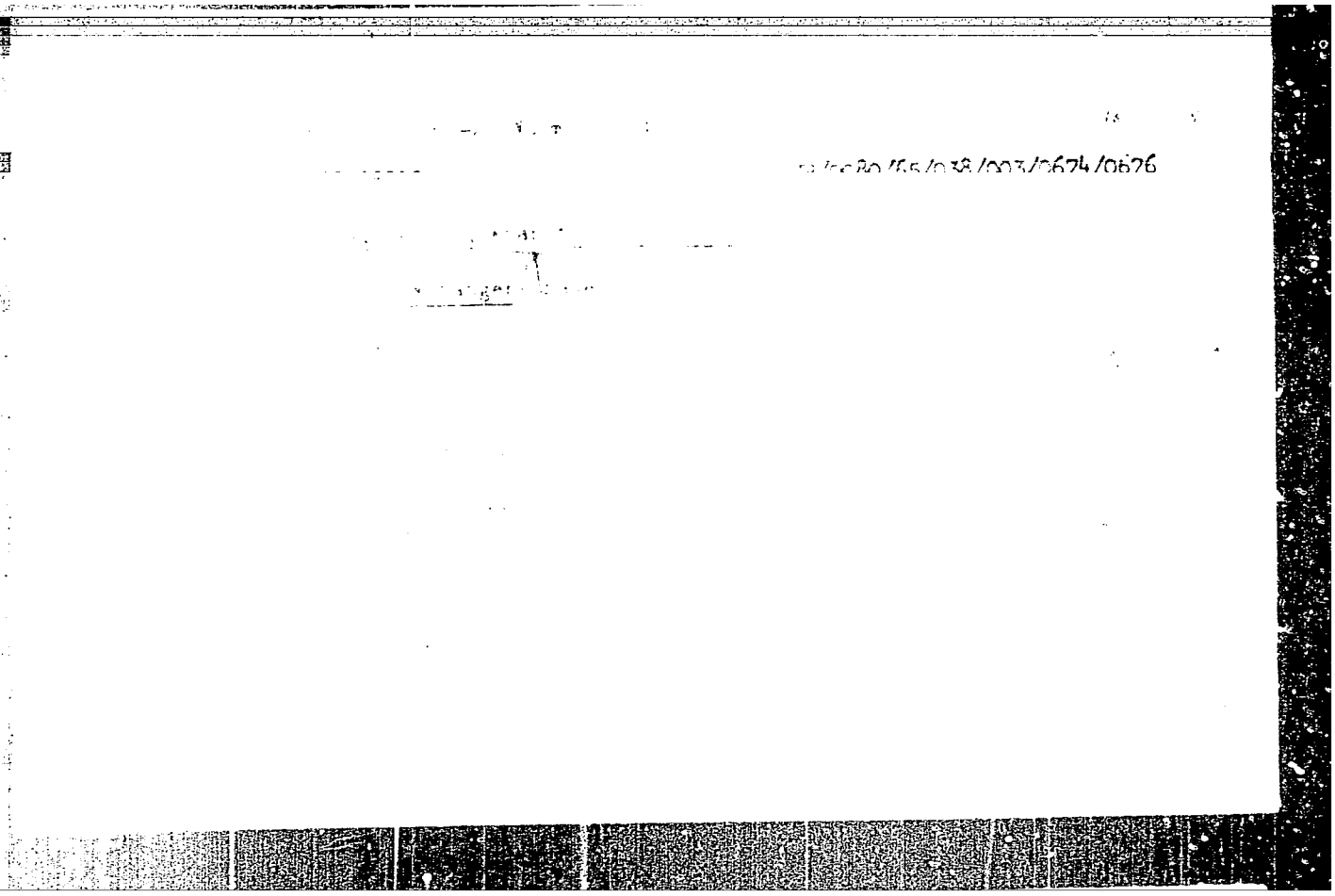
Dynamics and structure of blood system diseases and hemorrhagic diatheses in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no.6:30-32 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (direktor - kand.med.nauk R.A.Malysheva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent R.Ye.Leyenson) i kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.F.Bobyleva) Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - prof. A.F.Zverev).
(BLOOD—DISEASES) (DIATHESIS)

KHABITOVA, [illegible]; V[illegible]

Tick-borne encephalitis in children. Pediatriia no.7:70-73 '64. (KCR 17:12)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. [illegible]. Vizen) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.



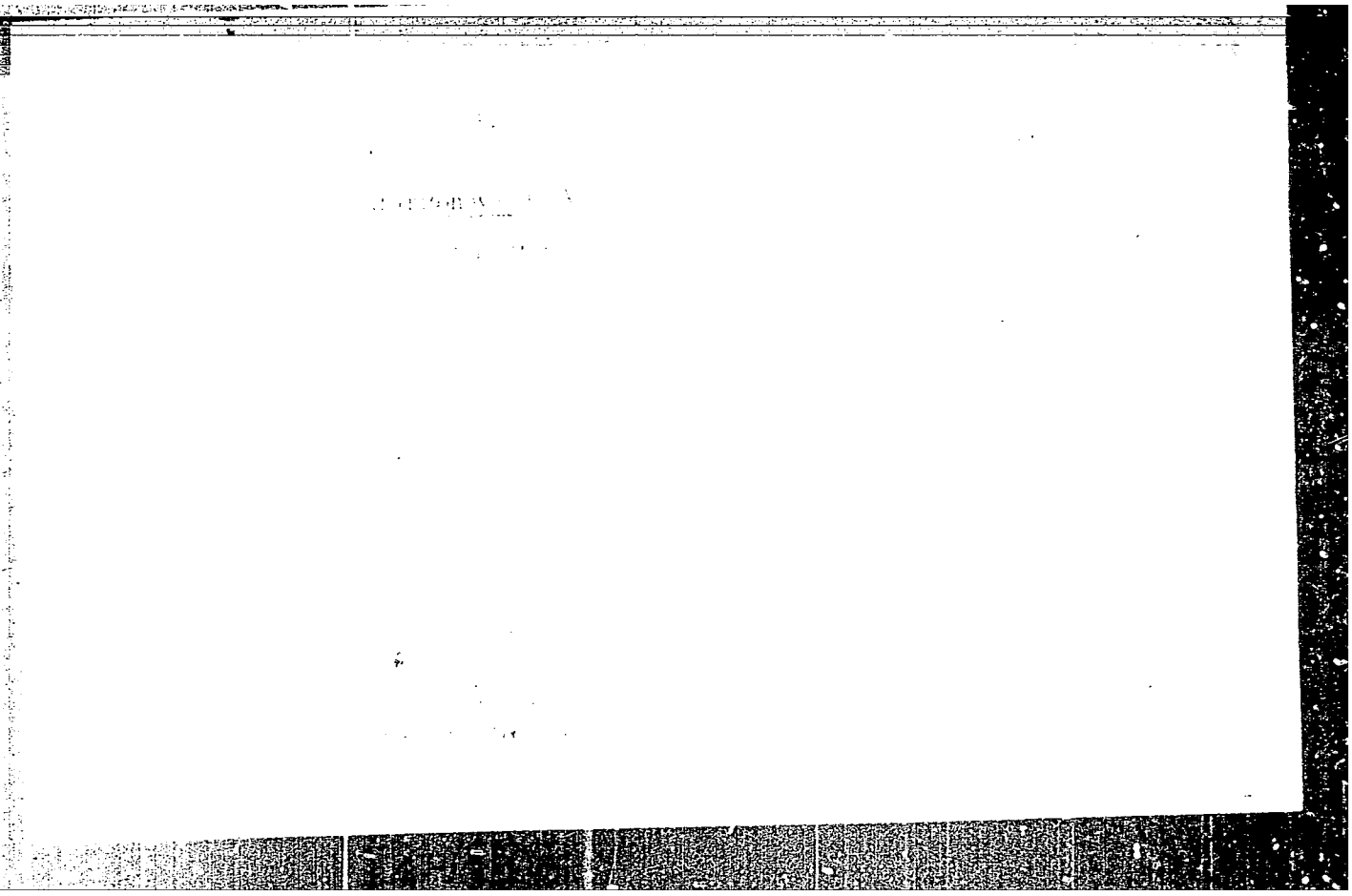
basic media. The tin-loaded sodium polyphosphate has poor [illegible]
[illegible] has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

TOROPOVA, T.P.; BOYKO, P.N.; KHARITONOVA, G.A.

Spectrophotometry of solar aureoles. Izv.Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh.SSR 14:113-118 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Sun)

BOYKO, P.N.; KHARITONOVA, G.A.

Polarization of the sky and atmospheric transparency.
Trudy Astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh.SSR 4:85-92 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)



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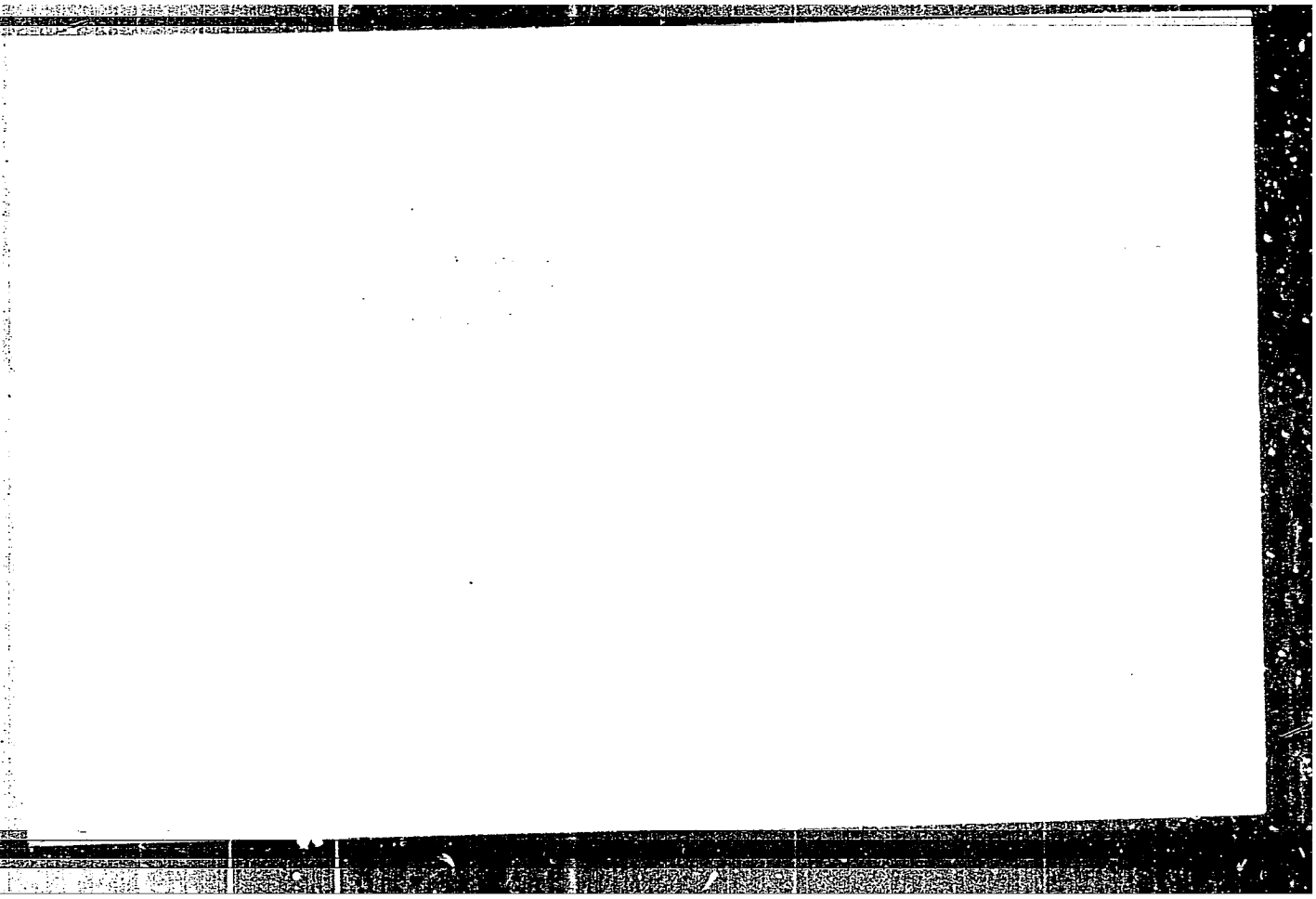
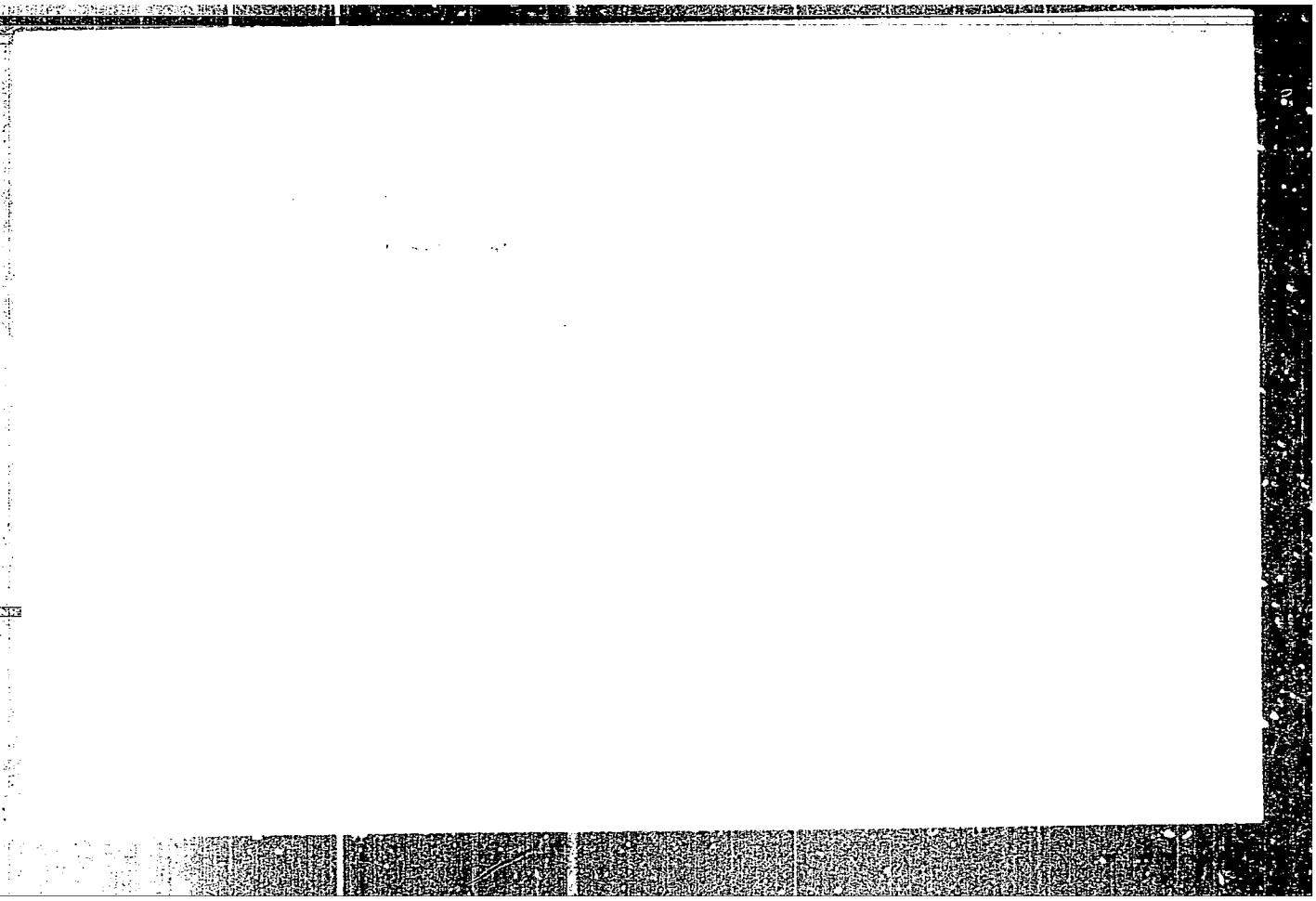


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820008-3"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820008-3"

KHARITONOV, V.M.; LEBEDEVA, D.I.; KHARITONOVA, G.N.; TOROPOVA, Ye.G.; KIRIYENKO, I.B.

Preparation of "adimine" fibers. Khim.volok. no.5:47-49 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo volokna (for Kharitonov, Lebedeva). 2. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (for Kharitonova, Toropova, Kiriyenko).
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Polyamides)

KHARITONOV, V.M.; SMIRNOVA, G.L.; KUDRYASHOV, S.A.; BORIK, A.G.; KHARITONOVA, G.N.; TOROPOVA, Ye.G.

Capron fibers with nonround cross section. Khim.volok. no.5:49-51 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insitut steklyanogo volokna (for Kharitonov, Smirnova, Kudryashov). 2. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (for Borik, Kharitonova, Toropova).
(Nylon)

KOPTYAYEVA, V.A.; KHARITONOVA, G.N.; TOLPYGINA, G.P.

Experience with the KV-150-I4 high-speed twisting and spinning machine. Khim.volok. no.5:60-62 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna.

(Textile machinery)
(Nylon)

GURDZHI, Ye.S.; ROZENBLYUM, N.I.; KOPYTINA, M.S.; KHARITONOVA, G.N.; NIKONOVA, V.B.; SABUROVA, A.V.

The "PPK-1" preparation composition for the formation of nylon fibers. Khim. volok. no.2:60-61 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gurdzhi, Rozenblyum, Kopytina). 2. Klinskiy kombinat (for Kharitonova, Nikonova). 3. VNIISV (for Saburova).

MAKAROV, Yu.M.; KHARITONOVA, G.N.; CHUDAKOVA, N.I.

Changes in the properties of capron fibers during the process of manufacture. Khim. volok. no.3:62-65 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Makarov). 2. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (for Kharitonova, Chudakova).

BOCHKAREV, L.M.; RAGULINA, A.T.; TUSNOVA, N.V.; KHARITONOVA, G.P.

Pelletizing nickel ores for shaft furnace smelting. TSvet. met. 33 no.1:77-78 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Nickel--Metallurgy)

KNEZ, Vatslav [Knez, Vaclav], inzh.; KHARITONOVA, I.A. [translator]; TITOV, G.A., inzh., spetsred.; NOZDRINA, V.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of cheeses] Proizvodstvo syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 271 p. Translated from the Czech. (Cheese industry) (MIRA 13:9)

33150
S/120/61/000/006/018/041
E032/E114

9.4160

AUTHORS: Vil'dgrube, G.S., Dunayevskaya, N.V., and Kharitonova, I.A.

TITLE: New photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961, 91-93

TEXT: The authors describe the ФЭУ-52 (FEU 52) and ФЭУ-53 (FEU-53) photomultipliers. The photocathode diameters of these tubes are 51 and 80 mm respectively. The photomultipliers incorporate Venetian-blind type dynodes. The multiplying system differs from that in ФЭУ-13 (FEU-13) in that the path length and the transit times between the dynodes are more nearly equal. Rise times of 0.5 - 0.6 nanosec per stage were achieved. The "Venetian-blinds" are made from Cu-Al-Mg alloy. The output stages are of the reflecting type, and each photomultiplier incorporates an auxiliary electrode (modulator). The best photoelectron collection at the first dynode is achieved by adjusting the potential on the modulator. Alternately, the electron current can be cut off by suitably biasing the modulator. The photocathode is Cs - Sb on a chromium base (FEU-53), and

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33150
S/120/61/000/006/018/041
E032/E114

New photomultipliers

Sb - K - Na - Cs (FEU-52). Typical quantum yield distributions for the FEU-53 multiplier are shown in Fig.2 (solid curve - ST-1 (UT-1) glass; dashed curve - ST-100 (L-100) glass). Fig.3 shows the corresponding curves for the FEU-52 multiplier (integral sensitivity in μA/lumen is as follows: 140 (curve 1), 112 (curve 2); 85 (curve 3); UT 1 glass)). The characteristics are summarized in the table, where the figures given represent averages over a large number of samples.
There are 5 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1961

Card 2/2

KHARITONOVA, I.G., inzh. (Novokuybyshevsk)

Biochemical purification of waste waters from phenol and acetone plants. Vod. i san. tekh. no.9:16-17 S '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. MEN'SHIKOV, S. V. Eng., KHARENKOVA, T. N. Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Circuit Breakers

7. Breakdown of a circuit breaker model SR-1509. Elek. sta. No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

KHARITONOVA, K., geroy Sovetskogo soyuza.

Jerseys on the "Shilovskii" State Farm. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.5:71-72 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Zootekhnik sovkhoza "Shilovskiy," Ryazanskoy oblasti.
(Jersey cattle)

KHARITONOVA, K. K.

Repair of cranial defects with horn plates. Vopr. neirokhir. 16 no. 4: 37-41 July-Aug 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Senior Scientific Associate. 2. Of the Clinical Department (Head -- Prof. S. L. Shneyder), Novosibirsk Scientific-Research Institute of Orthopedics and Restorative Surgery (Director -- Docent D. P. Matelkin).

MASHANSKIY, F.I., professor; KHARITONOVA, K.K.; GORBACHEVA, A.I.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.S.

Primary plastic surgery of the dura mater in experimental open craniocerebral trauma. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.2:39-42 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii

(DURA MATER, surg.
exper. in open brain inj.)
(BRAIN, wounds and inj.
exper., surg. of dura mater)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, exper.
brain, surg. of dura mater)

KHARITONOVA, K.K.; SAVCHENKO, Yu.N.

First interprovince conference of neurosurgeons of Western Siberia and the Urals. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.3:61-63 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

KHARITONOVA, K.K.

Primary cranioplasty following fractures of the cranial vault [with summary in English]. Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.5:33-36 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Otdeleniye neyrokhirurgii Novosibirskogo instituta ortopedii i vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii.
(CRANIUM, wds. & inj.
primary cranioplasty (Rus))

KHARITONOVA, K.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Novosibirsk)

Phasic course of the pathological process in the formation of traumatic abscesses of the brain; in experiment. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.6:37-41 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Klinika neyrokhirurgii Instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(BRAIN ABSCESS experimental)

AMANKULOVA, D.S.; LUKIN, Yu.T.; KHARITONOVA, K.S.

Preparation of coordinate nets for studying nuclear emulsions.
Trudy Inst. iad. fiz. AN Kazakh. SSR [illegible] '5].
(MIRA 16:10)

ORDYNTSEV, V.M.; KHARITONOVA, L.A., ved. red.

[Control computers in the petroleum refining and chemical industries; foreign systems] Upravliaiushchie vychislitel'nye mashiny v neftepererabatyvaiushchei i khimicheskoi promyshlennosti; zarubezhnye sistemy. Tematicheskii nauchno-tekhnicheskii sbornik. Moskva, 1962. 41 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moscow. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii i ekonomicheskikh issledovanii po neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

CA KHARITONOVA, L. D

7

Investigation of the influence of small additions on the orientation of recrystallized Melchior alloy. D. I. Lainer and L. D. Kharitonova. *Izvest. Akad Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 10, 119–24(1937). The influence of small amts. of the deoxidizers Mg, Si, P, Mn, and Zn on the mech. properties of Melchior (80% Cu and 20% Ni alloy) have been investigated. These mech. properties observed on deep-drawn bands or sheets are influenced by the anisotropy of recrystd. phases. The results of x-ray analysis are compared with results obtained by other methods. Addn. of Zn or Mn gives high anisotropy, whereas addn. of Si gives isotropic material; Si is, therefore, recommended as the deoxidizer.
S. Pakswer

Inst. Gipronetmetobrabotka

137-58-6-12157

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 140 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Layner D.I., Kharitonova, L.D.

TITLE: The Effect of the Degree of Deformation on Anisotropic Properties of Annealed Sheets of AVO Aluminum (Vliyaniye stepeni deformatsii na anizotropiyu svoystv otozhzhennykh listov iz alyuminiya AVO)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 16, pp 39-46

ABSTRACT: The effect of degree of deformation (DD) and of annealing (A) temperature on the anisotropy of the mechanical properties of Al was determined by the extent of "festooning" (F) which occurred during deep drawing of cold-rolled annealed Al sheets. It is shown that A at temperatures of 300, 350, and 400°C results in a complex relationship in which the magnitude of F is a function of the DD which preceded the A operations; thus, maxima and minima of the F effect were observed at deformations of 70 and 96%, and 50 and 90% respectively. Sheets which had been annealed at 450° exhibited one maximum of F at a DD of 96% but remained free of S at DD $\leq$ 50%. After A at 500 & 550° max

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137-58-6-12157

The Effect of the Degree of Deformation on Anisotropic Properties (cont.)

F was observed at DD of 90%; any decrease or increase of the DD reduced the F effect. In a number of instances, depending on the DD, a change was observed in the angle between the F and the direction of rolling. The results presented are explained by the formation of various types of recrystallization textures depending on the DD and the temperature of A. It is pointed out that it is possible to obtain a disoriented structure not only in the case of small deformations, but at large deformations as well.

A.B.

1. Aluminum--Deformation 2. Aluminum--Mechanical properties 3. Aluminum--Temperature factors

Card 2/2

KHARITONOVA, L. D., Cand of Tech Sci — (diss) "Investigation of the Mechanism of Alloy Elements on the Heat Resistance of Certain Aluminum Alloys," Moscow, 1959, 16 pp (Institute of Nonferrous Metalls im M. I. Kalinin) (KL, 5-60, 127)

SOV/129-59-3-13/16

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, L.D., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of Alloying Elements on the Strength of Grain Boundaries of Aluminium Alloys at Elevated Temperatures (Vliyaniye legiruyushchikh elementov na prochnost' granits zeren alyuminiyevykh splavov pri vysokikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 3, pp 51 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results are described (obtained under the guidance of Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor D.A. Petrov) of studies of the influence of individual elements on the strength of grain boundaries of Al-Cu alloys at elevated temperatures. In the experiments, bi-crystal specimens were subjected to small loads in such a way that the load was applied in a direction perpendicular to the grain boundary. By means of the obtained results, the strength was compared of grain boundaries of various alloys at elevated temperatures. The bi-crystals were produced by slow drawing from a melt by means of an instrument, as shown in Figure 1, whereby the individual

Card1/3

Influence of Alloying Elements on the Strength of Grain Boundaries of Aluminium Alloys at Elevated Temperatures

stages of producing the bi-crystal specimen are sketched in Figure 2. A photo of the bi-crystal specimen, which was subjected to slow stretching, is reproduced in Figure 3. The method of producing such bi-crystal specimens is described. It was found that zinc and manganese do enrich the boundaries of the solid-solution crystals, Al-Cu-Zn and Al-Cu-Mn. Zinc brings about a decrease in the strength of the grain boundaries of Al-Cu alloys, whilst manganese brings about an increase in the strength of the boundaries of these alloys at elevated temperatures. The author believes that the basic cause of the low strength at elevated temperatures of binary Al-Cu alloys is due to the fact that at elevated temperatures diffusion processes, particularly in the boundary regions, proceed very intensively; introduction of zinc intensifies and introduction of manganese reduces the diffusion mobility in these regions, as compared with the respective binary alloys. For improving the strength at elevated temperatures, alloying conditions should be introduced which reduce the diffusion mobility of the atoms of the basic elements of

Influence of Alloying Elements on the Strength of Grain Boundaries of Aluminium Alloys at Elevated Temperatures

the alloy and enrich the grain boundaries. Such alloying elements will reduce the speed of coagulation of hardening particles, reduce the speed of creep and also reduce the danger of failure at the grain boundaries.
There are 5 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 3 English, 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut "Giprotsvetmetobrabotka"

Card 3/3

28549
S/137/61/000/009/024/087
A060/A101

18.1500

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, L.D.

TITLE: Study of the relation between heat-resistance and diffusion rate on the example of aluminum alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1961, 1-2, abstract 9Zh5 ("Tr. Gos. n.-i. proyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met", 1960, no. 18, 71 - 86)

TEXT: Aluminum alloys containing 3-6% Cu with an admixture of a third element (in percent): Zn 1.00-4.80, Ag 0.50, Cd 0.48, Mg 0.53-1.99, Fe 0.51, Zr 0.30, Cr 0.47, Mn 0.50-1.91 were investigated. The ductility was determined from the total elongation deformation per hundred hours at a temperature of 300°C and a constant load. The alloys were tested in the cast state after the following heat-treatment; diffusion annealing at 510°C for 72 hrs, quenching in water and stabilization at 300°C for 100 hrs. It was established that the creep rate of the alloys used at high temperatures is determined by the rate of the diffusion processes. The diffusion constants characterize the resistance of the alloy to creep. The nature and effectivity of the alloying element with respect to heat

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28549
S/137/61/000/009/024/087
A060/A101

Study of the relation ...

resistance may be estimated from the diffusion constants (diffusion coefficient, activation energy of the diffusion process). An alloy in which the diffusion coefficient of the base metal has a value of 10^{-13} - 10^{-14} cm^2/sec is entirely satisfactory at the temperature studied. Introduction of a third component into the binary alloy being heatproofed may markedly change the heat resistance, the diffusion mobility of the atoms, and the interatomic interaction either in the positive or in the negative direction. In alloys intended for operating at high temperatures it is necessary in the first place, to alloy the solid solution efficiently with elements likely to retard the diffusion processes (Mg, Fe, Cr, Zr, and Mn). Excessive heterogenization accelerates the breakdown of heat resistant alloys and eliminates the relationship between the heat resistance and the diffusion phenomena.

V. Srednogorska

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KHARITONOVA, L.D.

Effect of alloying elements on the speed of copper diffusion in aluminum. Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.18:87-101 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Diffusion--Testing) (Copper-aluminum alloys--Testing)

KHARITONOVA, L.D.

Effect of alloying elements on the strength of aluminum alloy grain boundaries at high temperatures. Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.18: 102-117 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Aluminum alloys--Metallography) (Metals at high temperatures)

LAYNER, D.I.; KHARITONOVA, L.D.

Observed deviations in investigation results obtained by various methods of the preferred orientation in metals and alloys. Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.18:293-302 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Metallography) (Crystal lattices)

CHIPIZHENKO, A.I.; KHARITONOVA, L.D.

Effect of streaky structure in L62 brass on its mechanical and technological properties. TSvet.met. 33 no.5:66-68 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Brass--Metallography)

ACCESSION NR: AR4018280 S/0277/64/000/001/0016/0017

SOURCE: RZh. Mashinostroitel'ny*ye materialy*, konstruktsii i raschet detaley masin. Gidroprivod (Hydrodrive), Abs. 1.48.97

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, L. D.; Chipizhenko, A. I.

TITLE: A new spring alloy for work at 20--350° temperatures

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta splavov i obrabotki tsvetn. met., vy*p. 21, 1963, 7-11

TOPIC TAGS: spring alloy, 350C temperature, current-carrying spring, relaxation resistance

TRANSLATION: An alloy developed for use in current-carrying springs of brand TAN 5-2-1 is made of Ni + 5% Ti + 2% Al + 1% Nb, having high relaxation resistance and suitable for devices operating at temperatures up to 350C. The alloy has good technological properties and is simple to work mechanically and thermally.

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

PAKSHVER, E.A.; BEDER, L.M.; GRISHINA, T.Ya.; KHARITONOVA, L.G.

Technological calculations for the machinery used in washing polyacrylonitrile fibers. Khim.volok. no.5:24-29 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kalininskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Acrylonitrile)

S/183/60/000/004/013/014/XX
B004/B075

AUTHORS: Kharitonova, L. G., Chestnova, A. N.

TITLE: Lubrication of Nitron Fiber

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 4, pp. 68-69

TEXT: Nitron fiber is treated with surface-active preparations in order to prevent the generation of static electricity during its processing. The newly formed, moist tow is passed through a bath containing the lubricating solution. To determine the lubricant content of the fiber, a rapid method is employed (Ref. 2), yielding, however, only 50% of the values obtained by a four hours' extraction in the Soxhlet apparatus. The authors attempted to find out the reason for this difference. For this purpose, dried Nitron fiber and freshly precipitated, moist Nitron fiber were treated with the lubricant Stearoks-6. The content of lubricant was determined by both methods and also their electrifiability was measured. The following results were obtained: When lubricating the dry fiber, the two analytical methods showed the same values for the lubricant content of the fiber. Furthermore, the electrifiability of this fiber was low. In lubricating

the moist fiber, the lubricant penetrated into the swelled fiber. Breaking length and elongation were reduced; the electrifiability was higher than in the lubricated dry fiber, and the lubricant which penetrated into the fiber was not detected by means of the rapid method. For this reason, lubrication of the dry fiber is recommended, since in this case 50% of the lubricant can be saved. There 2 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kalininskiy filial VNIIV (Kalinin Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

GURDZHI, Ye.S.; BUNAREVA, Z.S.; FINODINA, K.V.; KHARITONOVA, L.G.; LEVI, P.B.

Antistatic treatment of nitron staple fiber. Khim. volok. no.4:29-31 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gurdzhi, Bunareva, Finodina). 2. VNIIVS (for Kharitonova). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Levi).

DOLGIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BASOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VORONTSOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DANILOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVROVA, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEVA, G.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSANDROV, V.F., aerolog; KUZNETSOV, O.M., aerolog; MAYOROVA, L.A., aerolog; POSTNIKOVA, D.G., aerolog; SMIRNOVA, I.P., aerolog; VASIL'YEVA, R.P., tekhnik; MEDNIS, L.V., tekhnik; KHARITONOVA, V.A., tekhnik; KHRUSTALEVA, N.K., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn.red

[Aerological observations of Arctic stations during the period from June 30 through December 31, 1957] Aerologicheskie nabliudeniia poliarnykh stantsii s 30 iiunia po 31 dekabria 1957 g. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 994 p. (Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Trudy, vol.243)
(MIRA 14:11)

(Arctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)

L 04518-67 EWA(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6030714 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/002/0172/0177

AUTHOR: Bashuk, R. P.; Gritsenko, M. M.; Grum-Grzhimaylo, S. V.; Zverev, G. M.; Sevast'yanov, B. K.; Kharitonova, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparison of different methods for determining chromium concentration in ruby

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 2, 1966, 172-177

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, ruby, optical absorption, magnetic measurement

ABSTRACT: Chemical, magnetic, optical, and radiospectroscopic methods are described for determining the chromium concentration in ruby. The limitations and possibilities of these methods are compared. The factor for converting the optical absorption value into concentration is determined from magnetic measurements; it si equal to 0.29. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 09Aug65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 1/1 UDC: 535.89

eA

14

Reduction of sulfates in the water of the Krainskii springs in an atmosphere of hydrogen. A. N. Bunevev and L. P. Kharitonova. *Trudy Lab. Gidrogeol. Problem im. F. P. Savarensk.* 1; 121-131 (1948).—Water from the Krainskii springs, when kept under anaerobic conditions, shows only slight accumulation of H_2S (4.7 mg. per l. in 3½ months), despite the presence of sulfates, org. matter, and sulfate-reducing microorganisms. The same water, kept in the dark in an atm. of H, shows intense sulfate reduction, proceeding quantitatively as follows: $SO_4^{--} + 4H_2 = S^{--} + 4H_2O$, $S^{--} + H_2O = HS^- + OH^-$. Under these conditions, the total free H_2S in the waters from 2 Krainskii springs increased from 6.9 and 8.6 to 121.4 and 127.4 mg. per l. in one month. This process is analogous to the one described by Stephenson and Stickland (*C.A.* 25, 3307) as caused by the bacterial enzyme hydrogenase. The characteristic feature of this process is the formation, not of H_2S and HCO_3^- ions, as occurs in sulfate reduction by org. matter but of alk. products of the hydrolysis of sulfides: HS^- and OH^-. As a result, carbonate salts in soln. are ppted. The authors consider that this process occurs in nature with the absorption of H formed by putrefaction of cellulosic material, and that it explains the presence of carbonates, sulfides, and alk. solns. in silts and slimes. V. H. G.

KHARITONOVA, L. P.

"Microbiological Reduction of Sulfates and the Production of Sulfides by the Use of Molecular Hydrogen." Sub 18 Apr 51. Inst of Microbiology, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. N o. 480, 9 May 55

S/070/62/007/006/010/020
E132/E435

AUTHORS: Geguzin, Ya.Ye., Koryakina, V.V., Kharitonova, L.S.

TITLE: Studies of processes on the surfaces of single crystals IV. High temperature processes on the surfaces of arbitrary sections of ionic crystals

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.6, 1962, 903-909

TEXT: Planes not naturally occurring were cut, by sawing followed by polishing, on single crystals of NaCl, KCl and LiF. They were cut corresponding to the planes (120), (130), (140), (150) and (180). Initially the planes were flat to the limits of the resolving power of the microinterferometric method. The specimens then underwent thermal treatment during which their surfaces were examined by the microinterferometer at intervals and the structure of the relief was determined. In the first series, specimens of NaCl were annealed in quartz ampules. At 780 and 750°C some loss of weight was observed. Asymmetric steps appeared having one large flat side and one steeper stepped escarpment. These were called the simple and complex slopes respectively. With time the character of the steps changed non-monotonically being sometimes

Card 1/2

diffuse and sometimes coarser. Five such alternations were observed for (120)-cut NaCl before a final shape resulted in which both slopes were 26°35' which is close to the angle of $\tan^{-1} 0.5$ which the (100) plane makes with the plane cut. If s_t is the surface energy of the initial surface then $s_t = s_s + s_c$ (s_s is the surface energy of the simple slope and s_c that of the complex slope). It has been shown that $s_t/s_c = \cos \beta$ where β is the angle of the complex slope. This ratio was plotted against time for each cut. In a second series heating took place in an isothermal enclosure where material which evaporated did not return to the surface. No diffuse stages were observed even for 50 hours of annealing. A further series checked that the transport of material occurred through the gas phase by noting the slowing which occurred when annealing was carried out under 80 atm of argon. There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Vsesoyuznyy institut monokristallov (Khar'kov State University, All-Union Institute for Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1961

ZHURAVLEVA, T.B.; NEVORGTIN, A.I.; PROCHUKHANOV, R.A.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.A.; KHARITONOVA, L.V. (Leningrad)

Changes in the hypophysial-adrenal system in disorders of the balance of sex hormones; experimental study. Arkh. pat. 27 no.11:20-29 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova. Submitted February 14, 1964.

KHARITONOVA, L.Ya.

Seminar on the manufacture of coated paper. Bum. i der. prom. no.1:42-44 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GUDKOVA, A.S.; REUTOV, O.A.; ALEYNIKOVA, M.Ya.; KHARITONOVA, M.L.

Synthesis of complexes of aldazines and ketazines with copper semihalide. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1098-1100 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny, universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Reutov).
(Azines) (Copper halides)

REUTOV, O.A.; GUDKOVA, A.S.; ALEYNIKOVA, M.Ya.; KHARITONOVA, M.L.

Complexes of azines with copper semihalide. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.3:538-539 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Copper organic compounds) (Azines)

KHARITONOVA, M. M.

PAKHOLIK, L.[Pacholik, Ladislav]; KHARITONOVA, M.M.[translator];
BARABANOVA, N.Ye.[translator]; CHARUYSKIY, A.P., redaktor;
GALAKTIONOVA, Ye. N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Prestressed concrete] Predvaritel'no napriazhennyi beton. Sokrashchennyi perevod s cheshskogo M.M. Kharitonovoi, N.E. Barabanovoi. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1957. 294 p.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Prestressed concrete)

KHARITONOVA, M. V. 166T67

USSR/Metals - Analysis, Manganese Jul 50

"Determination of Manganese in Cast Iron and Steel With the Aid of Red Lead," M. V. Kharitonova, Cherepkhovo Plant imeni K. Marx

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 7, pp 876-877

Suggests use of red lead instead of lead peroxide in determination of manganese by method based on reaction: $2Mn(NO_3)_2 + 5PbO_2 + 6HNO_3 = 2HMnO_4 + 5Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$. Recommends addition of $PbSO_4$ or $BaSO_4$ suspension for quick clarification of solution muddied with dark precipitate.

166T67

KHARITONOVA, N.

This is done by machines. Zdorov'e 1 no.4:16-18 Ap '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

(MOSCOW--FOOD INDUSTRY)

KHARITONOVA, N.F.

Medicinal plant resources in Vologda Province. Trudy Len. khim.-farm. inst. no.17:45-49 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

S/191/60/000/003/011/013
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Shabadash, A. N., Kharitonova, N. F.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Determination of Ethyl Benzene in Industrial Styrene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, p..65

TEXT: The authors suggest a modification of the method of determining ethyl benzene in styrene developed at NIIPP (Scientific Research Institute of Plastic Products) (Ref.1). Instead of using purified styrene as a standard, which polymerizes while being stored, they suggest the following method which is free from this shortcoming. It is being applied in polystyrene production by the Kuskovskiy zavod (Kuskovo Works) to analyze samples of industrial styrene and its fractions. The optical density D of the 2873 cm^{-1} infrared absorption band is determined from ratio between the intensity I_o^1 of light absorbed by the sample at a wavelength of 2782 cm^{-1} (where light is only absorbed by styrene) and

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the intensity I_{an} of the 2873 cm^{-1} band to be analyzed: $D = \log \frac{I_o^1}{I_{an}}$. Here, it is not necessary to take every time the spectra of the standard and of the styrene sample to be analyzed. The values of the two intensities can be directly determined from the spectrum of the styrene sample if it contains ethyl benzene. This method of determination also reduces the error due to other impurities with monotonic absorption in the respective range. A figure shows a calibration diagram for ethyl benzene determination. The diagram is plotted on the basis of standard solutions prepared with 0.25 and 3% of ethyl benzene in styrene. To analyze the solutions, the authors used an ИКС-11 (IKS-11) spectrometer. From the diagram, they conclude that the accuracy of analysis increases in determining low concentrations; therefore, the relative error is equal over the whole range of concentration measured here; it is ± 15%. In these determinations, other impurities of styrene are measured simultaneously; therefore, it is possible that the results concerning the

Spectroscopic Determination of Ethyl Benzene in Industrial Styrene

S/191/60/000/003/011/013
B016/B054

styrene content are too high on the basis of the 2873 cm^{-1} band. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

VOROB'YEVA, N.N.; KHARITONOVA, N.N.; PROTAS, L.Y.; SIMIN, Ya.Z.

Virological characteristics of the epidemic outbreak of poliomyelitis in Novosibirsk in 1957. Vop.virus. 4 no.3:296-300 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Novosibirskaya virusologicheskaya laboratoriya.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
strains isolated in 1957 epidemic in Russia (Rus))

SHPET, G.I.; KHARITONOVA, N.N.; BAKUNENKO, L.A.

Comparative morphology of the gill apparatus of the goldfish (Carassius auratus gibelio Bloch.) and the carp (Cyprinus carpio L.) in relation to differences in their feeding habits. Zool. zhur. 40 no.11:1691-1695 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Research Institute of Fishery Management Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Kiev.
(Carp) (Gills) (Fishes--Food)

SHPET, G.I.; KHARITONOVA, N.N.; BAKUNENKO, L.A.

Effect of the variety of food on the morphology of the gill apparatus in the crucian carp and carp. Vop. ekol. 5:249-250 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva, Kiyev.

(Gills) (Carp)

KHARITONOVA, N.N.

Forms of the goldfish Carassius auratus gibelio Bloch. Vop. ikht. 3 no.2:402-405 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva, Kiyev.

(Ukraine—Goldfish)

SHPET, G.I.; KHARITONOVA, N.N.

Utilization of food by the goldfish (Carassius auratus gibelio Bloch) and the carp (Cyprinus carpio L.). Zool. zhur. 42 no.3:395-399 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainian Research Institute of Fishery Management, Kiev.

KOZLOVA, G. I.; KHARITONOVA, N. P.

Effect of habitat conditions on the content of tanning substances in the Potentilla erecta (L.) Hampe. Vest LGU 19 no. 6:116-123 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

VORONIN, A.V.; LEVINA, [illegible]; KHARITONOVA, N.V.

Problem of selecting the parameters of electric power supply systems for electric traction. Elek. zhel dor. no. 2:6-27 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Electric railroads--Current supply)

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6843.

Author : Kharitonova, N. Z.
Inst : Bryanski Forestry Institute.
Title : The Types of Damages to Pine Trees by Hylobius Abietis L.

Orig Pub: Trudy Bryanskogo lesokhoz. in-ta, 1956, 7, 169-172.

Abstract: The following description of the types of damage are the result of studies conducted in the years 1950-1954. On the first-year plantations (ericetal pine plantations): 1) loss of needles by the seedlings (needles gnawed at the base fell off but the plant retained its viability if the buds were not damaged); 2) deep gnaw marks on the bark of the stems (in case of a ring-like ar-

Card 1/3

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 6843.

Abstract: rangement, the seedlings perish rapidly); 3) complete gnawing through of the stems at various heights; 4) gnawing of buds (the trunk would continue to grow if the top buds were preserved). In the cultures studied, 50% of the seedlings were damaged by the Hylobius abietis L. and 20% - by the Strophosomus obesus. During the study, for a period of 3 years, of 1-3 year old cultures, (vaccinaceous pine plantations) 66% of them were ruined by the Hylobius abietis L. and 5% by other factors. Two types of damages were seen: 1) adoption by the stems of bush-like shapes (in place of the parts of the plant that were gnawed away a large quantity of side branches grew out of the accessory buds, multi-summit shapes are formed, and the plants are greatly retarded in their growth);

Card 2/3

KHARITONOVA, N. Z., Candidate Agric Sci (diss) -- "The large pine curculio and measures to combat it in the forests of Bryansk Oblast". Voronezh, 1959. 22 pp (Min Agric USSR, Voronezh Forestry Engineering Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 119)

KHARITONOVA, Nadezhda Zakharovna; PODIY, N.N., red.

[Pine weevil Hylobius abietis and its control] Bol'shoi sosnovyi dolgonosik i bor'ba s nim. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 87 p. (MIRA 18:12)

"On the Toxicology of Barium Chloride," by O. I. Kharitonova, Republican Forensic-Medical Inspection Office, Kazakh SSR, (Prof S. M. Sidorov, chief forensic medical expert), Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya, Vol 20, No 2 Mar/Apr 57, pp 68-70

This work reports the results of experiments conducted on dogs to determine the effect of toxic doses of barium chloride on the organism. Barium chloride intoxication was induced in the animals by the oral administration of the chemical in doses of 0.7-1 gram per kilogram of body weight and by the intravenous administration in doses of 0.05-0.1 gram per kilogram of body weight. Death occurred within a period of from 10 minutes to 5 hours, depending on the method of administration. The clinical symptoms were irritation at first, followed by persistent vomiting, diarrhea, frequent urination, paresis, paralysis of the extremities, and finally death. Post-mortem examinations revealed considerable morphological changes in the animals.

The toxic properties of barium chloride have been studied by a number of scientists, including M. A. Kazakevich, I. O. Bart, N. P. Kravkov, and N. V. Lazarev. M. A. Kazakevich in his observations of humans poisoned by barium chloride distinguished three stages in the course in intoxication. The first stage was characterized by the development of gastroenteritis cardiovascular weakness, and changes in the white blood -- leucocytes; the second stage was marked by disturbances of the central nervous system, disturbed functions of the medulla-vestibular apparatus, and a rise in the lability of the automatic nervous system; the third stage was characterized by neuropsychical changes and dystonia. (U)

L 47009-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6027284 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0058/0060

59
55
B

AUTHOR: Sirota, A. G.; Gol'denberg, A. L.; Il'chenko, P. A.; Ryabikov, Ye. P.; Fedotov, B. G.; Karaseva, M. G.; Zyuzina, L. I.; Kharitonova, O. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Modification of the structure and properties of polyolefins. Effect of radiation on ethylene-propylene copolymers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation effect, electron radiation, copolymer, ethylene, propylene, radiation chemistry

ABSTRACT: The effect of irradiation with fast electrons (2.0-2.2 MeV) on the structure and properties of ethylene-propylene copolymers (EPC) was studied on films of these copolymers (50 μ thick) containing 7 mole % propylene (EPC-7) and stabilized with the heat and light stabilizers P-24 phosphite and 2-hydroxy-4-alkoxybenzophenone. The irradiation effect was determined from the solubility of the films, given by the content of the soluble sol fraction extracted with boiling o-xylene. The cross-linking produced by the electrons decreases the crystallinity of the copolymer: the degree of crystallinity, determined by x-ray diffraction, decreased with increasing irradiation dose, but there was no appreciable change in the fusion temperature. A study of the change in physicomechanical characteristics showed the specific elongation at rupture to decrease (particularly at 50 Mrad) and the ultimate tensile strength to fall off

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.742.2-134.23.019.3:539.124

L 47009-66

ACC NR: AP6027284 4

slightly with increasing dose. The most significant change occurs above the melting range of the film: at 195°C, the initial film has no strength of extension at all, whereas the irradiated film has a strength of extension of about 10 kg/cm^2. The degree of unsaturation of the copolymer increases substantially with increasing dose up to 100 Mrad, and approaches a constant value with further increase in dose. The main type of unsaturation are the trans-vinylene groups (R-HC=CH-R'). The irradiated copolymer samples oxidize rapidly in air, and IR spectra show an increase in the concentration of carbonyl groups. In conclusion, authors thank A. V. Lysov, S. A.Subbotkin, A. S. Andreyev and A. M. Khomyakov for their assistance in the irradiation of the samples. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,18/ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

38911
S/181/62/004/006/017/051
B125/B104

24.7900

AUTHORS: Antuf'yev, V. V. (Deceased), Vasil'yev, Ya. V., Votinov, M. P., Kharitonova, O. K., and Kharitonov, Ye. V.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance in a titanium-oxygen system

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 1496-1499

TEXT: The state of trivalent titanium in the oxides $TiO_{1.5}$-TiO_2 is investigated. The epr signal from Ti^{+3} can be observed in TiO_x powder at temperatures of from -70 to -100°C if $2.0 \geq x \geq 1.51$. The line width increases from 45-80 oe to 200-400 oe as temperature is raised from 77°K to 200-230°K, but the position of the lines does not change. The spin-lattice relaxation time τ_1 as determined from the width of the experimental absorption curve of Ti^{+3} is approximately $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec at 77°K. τ_1 depends on temperature approximately as T^{-n} where $n = 1\text{-}2$. The epr signal intensity and the static magnetic susceptibility χ_0 likewise depend on the composition of the TiO_x system. In the initial section of the intensity curve, intensity

Card 1/3

Electron paramagnetic resonance....

surroundings. The physical and chemical processes in polycrystalline dielectrics containing less than 87 % titanium oxides change the intensities of the epr spectra by about one order of magnitude. There are 1 figure and 1 table. The most important English-language reference is: P. Chester. Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., 5, 73, 1960.

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1962

f

Card 3/3

KHARITONOVA, O. P.

Broude, V. A., Medvedev, V. S., Nechaeva, N. E., Prikhod'ko, A. E., and Kharitonova, O. P. Experience during a wide investigation of spectra of crystals of organic substances at low temperatures. Pages 488 - 492.

Inst. of Physics
Acad. of Sci. Ukr. SSR.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4. (1950) Series on Physics.

Kharitonova, O.P.

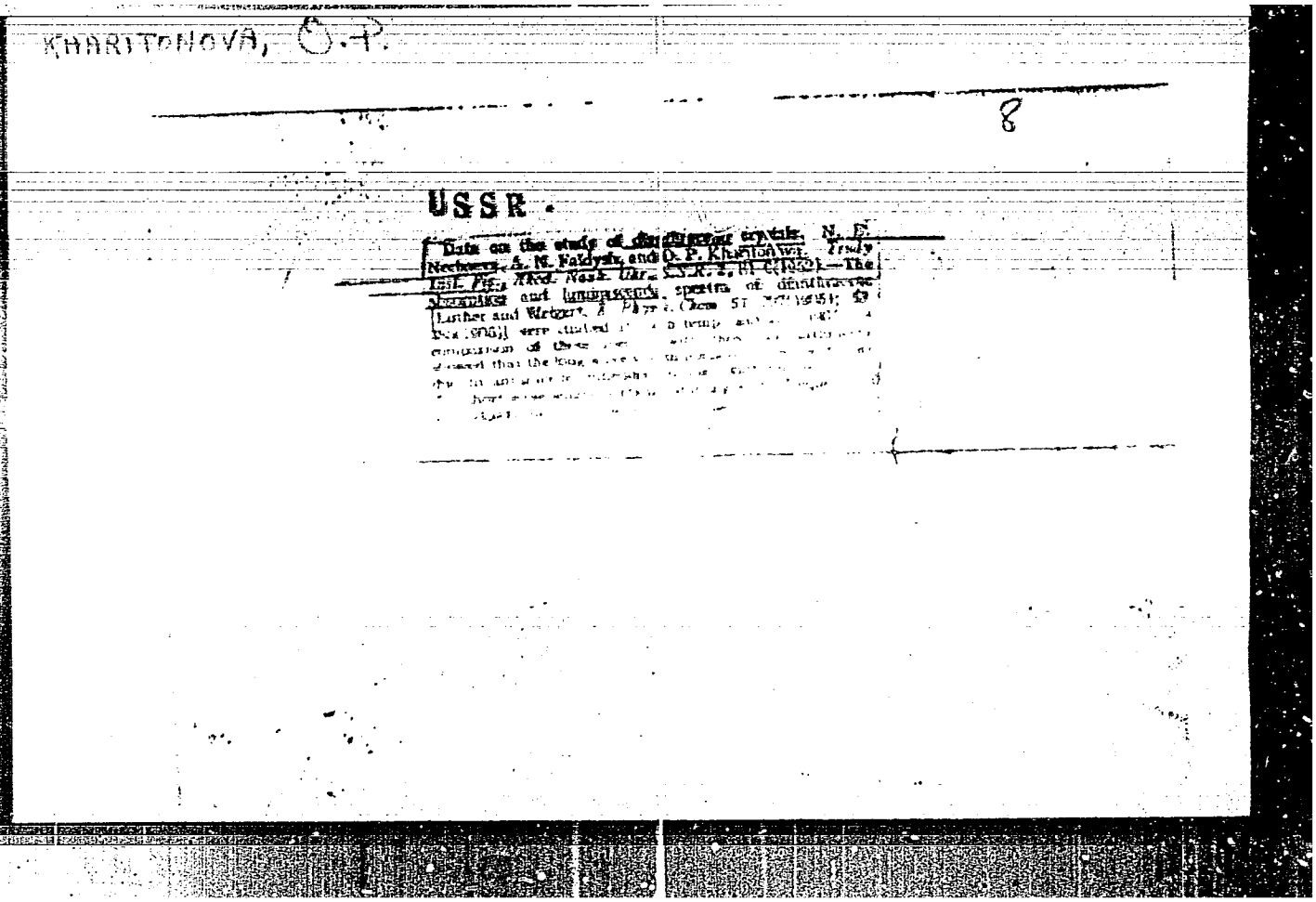
3

Excitation of luminescence of naphthacene in solutions. 6

A. N. [illegible] and O. P. Kharitonova

USSR.

[illegible] minescence from II increases if I is present, and decreases by addn. of II. Results [illegible]



KHARITONOVA, O.P.

8

USSR

Data on the study of [illegible] crystals. N. P. Nechaeva, A. N. Faldyna, and O. P. Kharitonova. Trudy Inst. Fiz. Khim. Nauk. Gos. S.S.R., 1 (1950). The [illegible] and luminescent spectra of dihydroxy [illegible] Luther and Weigert, Z. Phys. Chem. 51 [illegible] (1905)] were studied [illegible] comparison of these [illegible] showed that the [illegible]

NEGHAYEVA, N. YE., FAYDYSH, A. N., KHARITCHOV, G. P.

Anthracene

Some data pertaining to the study of dianthracene crystals. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz 22 No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.

KHARITONOVA, O.P.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; PRIKHOTKO, A.F.; KHARITONOVA, O.P.

Spectral investigation of photochemical reaction products in solutions and crystals of 9-methylanthracene. Trudy Geof. inst. no.4:93-101 '53. (MLRA 7:12)
(Anthracene) (Photochemistry)

KHARITONOVA, O. P.

Structure of the molecule of dimers of anthracene and its homologous substances. V. S. Modyelev, B. M. Mikhailov, A. P. Prikhot'ko, and O. P. Kharitonova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 17, 715-16(1953).—Pure 9-methylanthracene (m. 79.5-80.5°) was transformed into its dimer (m. 228-228.5°) by irradiation of its acetone soln. by a Hg arc-lamp and recr/stn. Absorption spectra of the crystals show 2 electronic transitions. The first series of broad absorption bands begins with a strongly polarized triplet λ = 3990.1; 4004.5; 4030.5 A.; the second series has a long-wave limit of absorption at λ = 2560 A. for one polarization and 2000 A. for the other. This spectrum is entirely different from the monomer spectrum. The photochem. reaction takes place not only in soln. but also by irradiation of monomer crystals; it can be detd. by the loss of birefringence. The transformation is effected by a change in the valence bond which leads to a configuration similar to that of hydrated anthracene derivs. The aromatic structure is lost in the central ring. S. Pakswer

MF 11-10-54

Inst. Org. Chem. - AS USSR

Phys. Inst., AS Ukr SSR -

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, O.P.

SOV/51-5-1-5/19

TITLE: Absorption of Vapours of Organic Compounds (Pogloshcheniye parov organicheskikh soyedineniy) I. Anthracene and Phenanthrene (I. Antratsen i fenantren)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 29-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectrum of anthracene vapours was obtained using a 10 cm layer at various temperatures. The technique of measurements is described in Ref 5. A low-pressure hydrogen lamp was used as the source of light and the spectra were recorded on an ISP-28 spectrograph. Two absorption bands were observed in the spectrum of anthracene vapours and they corresponded to two electron transitions. The first transition in the region 27000-34000 cm^{-1} consists of nine bands. These bands have a sharp short-wavelength edge and are shaded towards the long wavelengths. Rotational structure of the bands was not resolved. The positions of the band maxima and their composition are given in Table 1. The value of the oscillator strength f for the first electron transition in anthracene vapours was found to be 0.1. Absorption by phenanthrene vapours was studied using a 50 cm layer. The author

Card 1/3

Absorption of Vapours of Organic Compounds. I. Anthracene and Phenanthrene.

used phenanthrene which was chromatographically purified and doubly re-crystallized from alcohol. No anthracene bands were observed in the absorption spectrum of phenanthrene vapour. The phenanthrene spectrum consists of three series of bands in the region from 28600 to 44000 cm^{-1}. These series (Fig 1) differ from one another in their intensity, width and shape of bands. Table 2 gives the positions of maxima of bands in the first and second series as well as their compositions. Fig 1 gives the effective absorption cross-section for the three electron transitions of phenanthrene. The following values of the oscillator strength f were found for the electron transitions of phenanthrene: 0.002, 0.07, and 0.3 for the first, second and third transitions respectively. In Fig 2 the absorption spectrum of anthracene vapours (curve 1) is compared with the spectra of the a and b-components of anthracene crystal (curves 2 and 3) at 20°K. In Fig 3 the absorption spectrum of phenanthrene vapour (curve 1) is compared with the spectra of the solution (curve 2) and crystal (curve 3), all at room temperature. Although the phenanthrene molecule is a space isomer of the anthracene

molecule, spectra of these two molecules were found to differ both in the position and intensity. Table 3 gives the oscillator strength for anthracene and phenanthrene in various states. The authors thank A.F. Prikhot'ko for advice. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 16 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1957

Card 3/3 1. Anthracene vapor - Spectrographic analysis 2. Phenanthrene vapor - Spectrographic analysis 3. Spectrum analyzers - Applications

KHARITONOVA, O.P. [Kharytonova, O.P.]

Tolan absorption spectra in the near ultraviolet. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 4 no.6:729-733 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR.
(Acetylene--Spectra)

KHARITONOVA, O.P.

Absorption of vapors of organic compounds. Part 2. Dibenzyl and stilbene. Opt. i spektr. 10 no.6:745-749 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Dibenzyl) (Stilbene) (Absorption spectra)

S/051/63/014/002/005/026
E039/E120

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, O.P.

TITLE: Spectra of the vapors of organic compounds

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.2, 1963, 214-219

TEXT: The absorption spectra of thionapthene in the near ultraviolet region of the spectrum is investigated. The π-electron state of molecules of thionapthene is similar to that of napthalene, hence it is of interest to investigate thionapthene taking into account its symmetry by comparison with napthalene. Synthetic thionapthene is used and its spectra obtained on a spectrograph with a linear dispersion of 16 Å/mm at 3100 Å and 4.6 Å/mm at 3000 Å. A krypton lamp and a low pressure hydrogen arc are used as light sources. The thickness of the absorption layer is 50 cm and the temperature of the vapor varied from -30 to +50 °C. The absorption spectrum of thionapthene is the most complex of the electron spectra of thionapthene in other aggregate states. These spectra contain three different absorption regions: 1) At temperatures from 22 to 50 °C there are a large number of discrete narrow lines (more than 120) between 33,600 and 37,200 cm^{-1}

(2975 to 2685 Å); 2) At 20 °C there are narrow discrete lines in the region 37,700 to 41,000 cm^{-1} (2650 to 2430 Å); and 3) A region at 42360 (2360 Å) which has not been investigated. The absorption spectrum of thionapthene dissolved in ethyl alcohol is also obtained. All the observed lines are fully tabulated and their interpretation discussed in detail. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1961

Card 2/2

EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EDS/EWT(m) [illegible]

[illegible] 21 [illegible]26

[illegible] Topoya, G.P.

Electronic spectra of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene in solutions

Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.1, 1963, 21-26

absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, 2-6-dimethylnaphthalene

The absorption and luminescence spectra of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene in [illegible] hexane solutions were [illegible] ... absorption spectrographs [illegible] ... The absorption spectra [illegible] ... is shown ... photometric trace, the absorption and [illegible] ... were analyzed and matched [illegible] ... were observed and the corresponding [illegible] ... and f = .064, as compared [illegible] ... were analyzed to bring out the frequencies [illegible] ... the 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene molecule in the ground and excited states. ... Vibrational frequencies are tabulated. Comparison shows that the first [illegible] ... absorption and luminescence spectra are in [illegible] ... The line

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L 23827-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004345

[illegible] in the spectra are discussed. It is noted that [illegible] in the Raman spectra [illegible] (J. Chem. Phys., 17, 470, 1949). It is suggested that some of the line series appearing in the spectra of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene in normal hexane solutions are connected with the structure of the solvent. Orig.art.has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Aug62 DATE ACQ: 30Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH,PH NO SOV REF: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

KHARITONOVA, O.P.

Spectra of vapors of organic compounds. Part 3. Thianaphthene.
Opt. i spektr. 14 no.2:214-219 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Thianaphthene--Absorption spectra)

L 9863-63 EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS—AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3—Pr-4—RM/WW/MAY/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3001351 S/0048/63/027/006/0745/0747

AUTHOR: Kharitonova, O. P. 66 21 65

TITLE: Influence of the medium on the electronic spectra of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene [Report of the Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held in Minsk from 10 to 15 September 1962]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 6, 1963, 745-747

TOPIC TAGS: 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene, luminescence spectra, absorption spectra

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to determine the influence of the ambient medium on the electronic spectra of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene. The compound was purified by zone-refining. There were recorded the absorption and luminescence spectra of single crystals (grown between quartz plates), the vapor and frozen solutions in normal hexane and ethyl alcohol (absorption only). The band widths, wavenumbers of the purely electronic transition and of the molecular bands are tabulated, and some of the absorption and luminescence spectra are described. The present crystal spectra differ somewhat from those obtained

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L 9461-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001351

by Zmerli, A. and Poulet, H. (J. Chem. Phys., 33, 1177, 1960) presumably because the crystal used by these authors contained impurities and because it was [illegible] with polarized light on a different face. The 30 677 cm sup -1 [illegible] is identified with the purely electronic transition and the spectra are accordingly. The main differences between the spectra of [illegible]naphthalene and those of mono-substituted methylnaphthalenes and [illegible] are briefly noted. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH,CH NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

FR AID: 29Aug63

ja/nh
Card 2/2

KHARITONOVA, R., inzh.

Purification of ship waste waters polluted by petroleum products.
Rech. transp. 19 no.11:24-25 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Ships--Water supply)
(Oil pollution of rivers, harbors, etc.)

KHARITONOVA, R.G., assist.

Basin storage of local precipitation is an effective method for creating optimal soil moisture conditions for the development of shelterbelts. Dokl. TSKhA no.29:383-388 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Irrigation)